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“UNPAID” JUSTICES.

Kensington, 1st Sept. 1824.

THERE is such a thing as *ringing the changes* upon an appellation. This has been done, and is done in many cases. A set of words are made use of expressive of a monstrous lie; the lie is repeated so often, and with so much confidence and impudence, till, at last, the people take it for truth: really believe the base lie to be a truth. The whole body of the people believe, yet, that it was the late King that made the Judges to hold their places during good behaviour, and not during pleasure. Nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the people believe this wretched lie to be a truth. There are not a few of them who believe that the Duke of York beat Marshal Brune in Holland; and does not almost the whole of this wretchedly deluded people believe that we beat the

French at Waterloo, and invaded and conquered France without anybody to assist us; when the fact is, that we had three quarters of a million of Swiss, Germans, Russians, Prussians, and Dutchmen in our pay; and that our country is now covered with beggary, owing to the debts which we contracted partly to pay those mercenaries. In short, let a lie be but told boldly, and confidently repeated at suitable periods, and that lie will pass for truth; and you will go nearly to get your brains knocked out, sometimes, if you venture to attempt to undeceive the cajoled populace.

In my time I have known several scores of these great national lies. I call them great national lies; for the base mob of mankind look upon them as *national property*; and, really, one would think that this is what the Scotch mean by “*wealth of nations*.” That phrase, of which they can never tell you the true meaning, and which was hatched by the old *sinecure placeman Audem*

Smeth, who, very consistently, said that national wealth was *promoted by taxation!* So said BURKE; and so says every vagabond, to be sure, that is living in idleness upon the labour of others. John Chopstick *must be better off* if compelled to give up half his dinner every day to assist in furnishing forth a rich repast every day for the sinecure placeman, *Audem Smeth!* What can be so evident as this? At least *Audem Smeth* must be a great fool not to endeavour to persuade the nation that such is the fact.

Stumbling upon this phrase, *national wealth*, has set me a wandering. Coming back to the subject of our great *national lies*, I know of no one more impudent, more base, more dishonourable to those who employ it, and more truly disgraceful and injurious to the people of this country, than the great, big, national, and most infernal lie, relative to "UNPAID" JUSTICES. This lie, so scandalous to the people that have sucked it down, has done more mischief than any other great national lie, because it has made the people actually to be scourged. There never could have been a third part of the gaols filled with men caught in the pursuit of wild animals, if it had not been for

this great national lie. There never was a more impudent lie; because it is notorious that they are paid for every thing that they do, according to a certain scale of fees. So much for a warrant, so much for a summons, so much for this, and so much for that. There is the *power* besides; and it is notorious that they ask to be made Justices of the Peace, and that they always make stout fight to retain their offices, if an endeavour be made to put them out of them.

However, for a nice little illustration as to this matter, we are indebted to the unpaid Justice, HANSON of Hammersmith, some account of whose conduct was given in the last Register. My son and his witness were present, when the Justice filled up the warrant for a poor woman, and took the shilling. There was some pay, then, and pretty good pay, too, I think, for the filling up of a warrant. Then, again, there was the Justice's table of fees stuck up in his Justice - room, alias, his wash-house; and it is ready to be proved upon oath, that the poor men, who were made to pay a pound or forty shillings for omitting a couple of letters in their Christian names, had to pay, besides their penalties, EIGHT

SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE each. So much for the summons, so much for the service, so much for the conviction, all *lawful* enough, I dare say; but amounting to **EIGHT AND SIXPENCE**, mind. What portion the Justice took to himself, I cannot say; nor do I pretend to say that he did any thing unlawful in taking the money; but I say that he was not an "*unpaid*" Justice; and I say, that to all such people "*unpaid*" Justices is a great, big, national lie. They are all paid, and very well paid, in this way alone. How is such a man as HANSON to do better, than, probably, pick up a guinea a day in this way? And would it not be full as well for the country to have *really responsible Magistrates*, with known salaries, and not with all this pretence of being "*unpaid*;" this false and base pretence, which has been made the cover for all sorts of acts of tyranny?

During the last Session of Parliament, a motion was made by Mr. HUME, I think it was, for a Return of all the Commitments by Justices within twenty miles of London. I do not know that it was twenty miles, perhaps it was less; and there were some other circumstances to be included in

the return besides the mere commitments. The object of the return was to show what the conduct of the several magistrates had been. SUMNER, the sweet-looking Member for Surrey, objected to this return; because it would include the commitments and other acts of "*gentlemen*," as he called them (and of whom *himself was one*); because it would include the commitment and other acts of gentlemen who were "**UNPAID**." He was willing that the return should be made out as far as it related to the conduct of *Police Magistrates*; because they received salaries out of the public purse; but, for the "**GENTLEMEN**" who *did the business of the public for nothing*, he could not consent that their acts should be exposed to public criticism.

Well, done, sweet and pleasant-looking SUMNER! So that, because these Justices have *no salaries*, their conduct is not to be submitted to the same examination as that of Justices who have salaries. Of course, the measure of justice ought to be different for them, if they come before the Court of King's Bench. In short, according to you, *no pay, no responsibility*. And, as there are about *twenty thousand* of these justices who are "*unpaid*"; twenty thou-

sand unpaid fellows with power to apprehend, to commit, to hear, to re-hear, to re-commit, to inflict penalties, to inflict the lash, to send to the tread-mill, to imprison from one day to *four years and a half*, aye, and to *transport* to foreign parts into the bargain : as there are, at least, about *twenty thousand* of these men, and, as the pretence of their being "UNPAID," is to make them *irresponsible*, the "*liberties of Englishmen*," are, at last, become something too farcical to be a subject of serious observation. Let only the doctrine of SUMNER be adopted, and we have twenty thousand petty tyrants in England and Wales. Power over your neighbour, without responsibility, is tyranny ; and tyranny is never so detestable, never fills one with so much indignation, never excites so keen a desire to obtain revenge, as when it is carried on so coolly and insolently under the names of liberty and law.

However, SUMNER, the "*Gentlemen*;" the "*Gentlemen in the Commission*;" these pretty Gentlemen are not "UNPAID," which the public now knows, thanks to our neighbour, Mr. HANSON. We see that the Gentlemen are paid ; and, I believe, paid at a much higher rate than those

Police Magistrates, whom sweet SUMNER did not look upon as being too sacred to have their conduct exposed to public criticism. We can come at no certain account, of the amount of the business done at HANSON's in the course of the year. But, the great appearance of business in the WASH-HOUSE ; the having appointed the WASH-HOUSE as the receptacle of the customers ; the accounts which have reached us of the number of carters, bakers, coach people, and others, show us that the concourse of people to the Wash-house must have been frequent and great. No person, whom I have spoken to upon the subject, thinks there can have been less than *thirty persons a week* ; and that makes, observe, *one thousand, five hundred and sixty persons a year*. I cannot tell, and I do not pretend to say, precisely what sum is kept by the "*unpaid*" Justice upon each case ; but if no more than four shillings out of the eight and six-pence fall to his lot, supposing the numbers in the course of the year to have been what is generally imagined, here is above *three hundred pounds a year*, fairly and lawfully coming to the Justice in the shape of fees. This may be all very right, sweet SUMNER ; but

it shows that the "Gentlemen" are not "*unpaid*."

Still, this is by no means all. There are the PENALTIES, sweet SUMNER. God only knows; the eye of Omniscience only can embrace the number and variety to which Englishmen are exposed. There are, I believe, above a *hundred crimes* created by the new Turnpike Act; and to each crime is attached a peculiar penalty. Bakers, brewers, publicans, shopkeepers of all descriptions; in short, every trade, every employment, every possession that you can have, exposes you to some penalty. My belief is, that if a man were to set himself to work and go through the Acts of Parliament which were passed in the late King's reign, and which are still in existence, he would find that a thousand new penalties a year were imposed during that reign. Here, then, is a pretty scene! About twenty thousand "*unpaid*" Justices, constantly at work *inflicting penalties*, and, in most cases, **TAKING ONE HALF OF EACH PENALTY INTO THEIR OWN HOLY KEEPING**; besides their own fees, mind; besides their own sweats' worth; besides the costs of administering justice in the Wash-house, or elsewhere. And here

let me stop a moment to observe, that I think it is a good deal the practice of the great "*Unpaid*," of the Gentlemen in the Commission, to carry on their justice-work in oddish sort of places. I had occasion, some months ago, to apply to a country Squire, in his capacity of Justice of the Peace. There was a gentleman with me; we were in a *post-chaise*; we drove up to the front door; a servant came, and *let us* into the hall. It was a coldish morning, and we expected to be shewn into a parlour, where there was a fire. The servant went to his master; and, having returned to us, desired us to follow him. He took us back out of the front door; took us round through a yard to a back door of the house, and then took us and left us in a little hole, about fourteen feet long, and five feet and a half wide; where there were two nasty old chairs covered with dirt and dust, and a filthy-looking deal desk to write at. At one end of the room there was wood for fuel. Here we stood till the "*'SQUIRE*" came; and, I must say, that his look, manners, behaviour, and mind, appeared to me to be perfectly suitable to the place where we saw him. That apartment seemed to have been made for him, and he for it. The

rest of the house appeared to have been contrived and constructed for persons of a different sort. He offered us no apology for the place where we were, for the absence of fire, for the absence of seats to sit down upon. In short, any thing more uncouth, more disgusting, my eyes never beheld. HANSON had, it appears, the decency to *cover his coppers with green baize*, and otherwise to deck up his wash-house, as country players do their barn; but the cub, of whom I have been speaking, had been totally regardless of all decency; and there he was, exercising the *King's Commission* in the shabby and filthy hole that I have just described.

But, now let us come back, reader, to those HALF-PENALTIES, which the great big "UNPAID" take, as I before observed, INTO THEIR OWN HOLY KEEPING. Now, gulled John Bull, you who believe in the great national lie above-mentioned, suppose one of the great "UNPAID" to inflict only a hundred penalties in the year. Two a week are nothing, mind, for a great "UNPAID" to inflict. The Parliament (oh! it is a wonderful Collective Wisdom); the Parliament appears to take great delight in the variety

of its punishments. It has all sorts of punishments for the body, from the tickling of the back to the ripping out of the guts: all lengths of time for imprisonment, from twenty-four hours to four or five years; and, as in the case of Mr. CARLILE, to all appearance, for life. In its fines it goes from a farthing upwards to several hundred pounds. The big fish do not come frequently into the nets of our famous "UNPAID." The penalties, therefore, which most frequently come before the great "UNPAID," are those of ten pounds, or of five pounds; and here, again, we have a smack of the taste of our excellent Parliament, and its love of *variety*. It very seldom fixes upon any penalty; but says it shall not be more than so much, but as much less as shall please the great "UNPAID." Continuing to indulge itself in this love of variety, our excellent Parliament, and all the Lord JOHNS, and Lord CHARLESSES, and Lord WILLIAMS, that it contains, sometimes give the whole of the penalty to the informer; sometimes half to the informer and half to some turnpike-road; sometimes half to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish; so that, very frequently, a penalty inflicted for breaking the

Sabbath, goes to help maintain a girl lying-in with a bastard child. Not content with all this, the Lord CHARLESSES and Lord WILLIAMS sometimes give half the penalty to the informer, and the **OTHER HALF TO THE KING!** Blessings on the heads of the dear Lord WILLIAMS and Lord CHARLESSES! What a charming variety they have given us; and what a pretty mess they have got this whole thing into.

Well, Reader! Is not here fine latitude for the great "UNPAID"? Here are, according to my computation, fifty thousand different penalties; and, I should suppose, that there cannot be less than twenty thousand of the "UNPAID" constantly at work, inflicting some or other of these penalties. What becomes of the half-penalties which the informer does not receive? I do not say, mind, that the great "UNPAID" are rogues, all of them, or any of them. I do not say, or insinuate, that they *sack the money*; but this I say, that they are singularly honest men if they never do sack it; for there is no earthly power to prevent them from doing it with impunity. You have only to reflect a little to be convinced that the aggregate sum thus collected must be immense. I should sup-

pose that in Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, these half-penalties amount to fifty or sixty thousand pounds a-year, and I think I speak greatly within compass. And, ought there not to be some *control*, some *audit*, some *check*, some *assurance*, that these half-penalties are paid to the road, the parish, or the King? My son observed, in his Letter respecting the conduct of HANSON, that, with regard to the half-penalties taken by HANSON from the carters, who was to *know* whether HANSON ever paid these half-penalties to the Kensington road, or to any other road? The Act says, that he is to pay them over to the Treasurer of the road; but the Act provides no penalty, in case of his disobedience of this part of it. There is nobody to call him to account. He might commit any Treasurer of the road that went to call him to account; and, when three or four score of bakers are dragged together before him, how are the several *parishes* in which the offences have been committed, to know any thing at all about the matter; and what right has any Overseer, or anybody else, to go and ask him, whether he have any penalties belonging to that parish? He would doubtless commit any

Overseer who should go to him and insinuate that he had penalties belonging to that parish. If he were to indict such Overseer for such insinuation, the Bill would be brought before a Grand Jury of the "UNPAID"; and, when it came to trial, there would be a Special Jury of the "UNPAID". And, are these really the laws under which we live? Are these the laws which the Lord Johns and Lord Williams have made for our security? In those cases where the half-penalties *go to the King*, what officer is there who has a right to call upon Justices of the Peace for penalties? Where are there any means of the Lord Treasurer, or the Lord Chancellor, knowing what penalties the "UNPAID" have got? The "UNPAID" may treat the Lord Treasurer to a horsewhip, if he were to go to ask him to give up the half-penalties. In short, there is no officer whatever, there is no authority, there are no means whatever, of calling the great "UNPAID" to account for the immense sums which they must collect during the year in these half-penalties.

Reader, you are aware of the immense number of penalties under the *Game Laws*. Here the "UNPAID" may be said to be

quite at home. Endless is the number of penalties they inflict in the course of the year, for what they call offences against these laws; sometimes ten pounds penalty, sometimes five pounds penalty, but seldom less. Now, thirty or forty little jobs like this, lodges about a hundred pounds in the hands of the "*Unpaid Gentleman*." The gentleman is requested by the law to pay these penalties over to the several parishes where the nicknamed offences have been committed. But, suppose the Unpaid Gentleman should spend the money in some other way, or, should choose to keep it: no possible means are there of calling him to account. The Overseers and other persons may know very well that he has the money in his hands; but, he is either '*Squire or Parson*', he has something to do with *rents* or with *tithes*: and, besides, what does he want more than his power of fining, imprisoning, whipping, and sending to the tread-mill? In this power alone, there is quite enough to make everybody hold their tongues. If two Parson Justices in Buckinghamshire could, the other day, one as Informer, and the other as Justice, send a couple of *swaddling preachers* to gaoland to the tread-mill for merely

going about wheedling the poor people of Buckinghamshire out of pennies, under pretences similar to those which enable the Bible and Missionary Societies in London to extract the coppers from the pockets of the silly servant maids ; if a couple of fire-shovel Justices could do an act like this ; if two of them, in another county, could, one as Informer, and t'other as Justice, send an *old woman, seventy-five years of age, to gaol for three months,* (in default of money to pay the penalty of five pounds, for having a hare in her possession, which hare had been caught in her own garden, the spring greens of which garden had all been devoured by the hares :) if the great "UNPAID" could do these things in open daylight, and fear rebuke from nobody ; if these things can take place, who is to believe that Overseers of the poor, that farmers, tradesmen, or anybody else, would ever dare to go to the "UNPAID," and ask them what they have done with the parish half-penalties.

It has long been remarked, that it is looked upon as a *great favour* to be made Justice of the Peace. It has long been remarked, that men seek with great eagerness to get "*into the Commission.*" It is notorious that none but the right

politics will get a man made a Justice. It is notorious what struggles the "UNPAID" make, to keep from being put out of the "UNPAID" list. All these notorious facts seem *wonderful* : while we hear sweet SUMNER say, that gentlemen *get nothing but the trouble by their office.* But, when we look at the facts that I have just been stating, when we see the effect of the power that they possess ; when we consider that an "UNPAID" magistrate may, after distinguishing himself in that way, get a fat living, or a fat birth for his son or himself ; when we look a little at the consequences which have resulted to those "*unpaid gentlemen,*" who have done excellent jobs as magistrates : nay, when we see the plain tradesman-like affair of the fees ; and especially when we think of the convenience of having always a nice round sum of half-penalties lodged in one's hands : when we consider all these things, and laugh at the sweet-smiling SUMNER's idea of the gentlemen getting nothing but the trouble by their office. When we view the thing thus, we cease to wonder at all the intriguing and all the interest-making that takes place, in order to get a man made a Justice of the Peace. We find all this

intriguing, all this anxiety perfectly natural. As soon as we have blown away the great, big, brazen-toned, national lie, we see the "UNPAID" in their true light; and, God knows, there needs nothing more.

But now let me take a look at a *particular class* of the "UNPAID." I do not mean the fire-shovel "UNPAID," that class is perfectly well understood. I now am going to speak of the thousand Justices of the Peace who sit in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons! There are very few of those celebrated bodies, who are not Justices of the Peace, as well as law-makers. Now, MONTESQUIEU says, that where the judicial and the legislative are united in the same persons, the people must be slaves. DE LOMME says the same thing; and, which brings us up to the mark, BLACKSTONE, Book I. Chap. II. has the following words: "In all

" TYRANNICAL GOVERN-

" MENTS the supreme magis-

" tracy, or the right both of mak-

" ing and of enforcing the laws, is

" vested in one and the same man,

" or *one and the same body of*

" men; and, wherever these two

" powers are united together, *there*

" can be no public liberty. The

" magistrate may enact tyrannical

" laws, and execute them in a
" tyrannical manner, since he is
" possessed, in quality of *dis-*
" *penser of justice*, with all the
" power which he, as legislator,
" *thinks proper to give him-*
" *self*. But where the legislative
" and executive authority are in
" *distinct hands*, the former will
" take care not to entrust the
" latter with so large a power, as
" may tend to the subversion of
" its own independence, and *there-*
" *with of the liberty of the sub-*
" *ject*."

" That is my case," as the lawyers say, when they have brought forward their evidence to the Court. " That is my case;" for, here is this Parliament, the whole of whom, except by mere accident, are Justices of the Peace, passing Act upon Act in great piles every Session, investing themselves with power as Magistrates. As Lawgivers, they make the laws, and in those laws they give themselves enormous powers as Justices of the Peace. It is poor shuffling to pretend that the power of executing the law is lodged in the *King alone*. This is poor, lying, shuffling, stuff. Every Member knows when he is passing an Act giving power to the Justices of the Peace, that he is giving himself power. Will any-

body pretend to believe, that when those dreadful Acts, the Elenborough Act, and the *Poacher-transpor-*
ting Act; will anybody believe that those who passed those Acts, were not well aware of the tremendous power that they were taking into their hands? No man of sincerity will pretend to believe any such thing. Every Member of both Houses knew very well what additional power he should give himself in the voting for those Acts.

But, let us look at the thing as it is connected with *money*. I believe, as I said before, that almost every Member of both Houses is a Justice of the Peace. Besides this, the sons of Peers are, almost all of them, and particularly their eldest sons, Justices of the Peace. Their fathers, brothers, cousins are, many of them at least, Justices of the Peace. So that, here is a body of men making laws down at Westminster, and bearing a commission at the same time for sallying forth in defence of those laws. This comes plump up to the mark of Blackstone; for here the power "both of *making* and of "enforcing the laws, is vested in "one and the same body of men." And it is not a trifling portion of the laws; but more than *seven-eighths* of the whole of the laws,

as they come home to the people. It was incontestibly proved; it was acknowledged in Parliament to be a fact, that one-third part of the whole of the prisoners in the goals in England, were in those goals on account of alleged offences against what are called the Game Laws. Upon looking into the Calendars of prisoners confined in goals, confined in the hulks, you find that nine-tenths of all these people are suffering imprisonment in consequence of sentences inflicted, not by the Judges, but by Justices of the Peace. In wretched Ireland, two Justices of the Peace, aided by a Barrister, can transport men for seven years for being out of their houses from sunset to sunrise. This is the effect, as Blackstone foresaw, of the law being *made* and *enforced* by the same persons. Those who sat at Westminster to pass this terrible law for Ireland, may go and sit upon the Justices' Bench in Ireland and transport men by this very law. Will any man be hypocrite enough to attempt to disguise the fact that we are, then, in the state described by Blackstone? It would seem almost impossible to carry the thing much farther without making the whole one wild waste of capricious tyranny: but, if Lord ALTHORP's County-Court

Bill had been passed, it would have made this wild waste. The "UNPAID" were to sit as Judges in actions of debt, assisted by a Barrister, doubtless, of their own choosing. So that, here would have been a thousand Justices of the Peace passing a law to constitute all Justices of the Peace Judges in actions of debt: and, after my Lord ALTHORP had been assisting at Westminster to pass a law, giving himself, as well as others, the power of being a Judge in actions of debt, we should have seen him in Northamptonshire, sitting as a Judge, at his favourite County-Court, *enforcing* the law which he had just been assisting to *make*, and exhibiting a striking illustration of the doctrine of Blackstone. Very far be it from me to suppose that Lord ALTHORP had any tyrannical intention. I am sincerely convinced of the contrary. But, nothing could be more true than the observation of Lord Ellenborough; that this Bill would give most fearful additional powers to the Justices of the Peace, "who had too much power already." There would not have been a single twenty shillings any where possessed by the labouring people, that would not have been at the mercy of the great "UNPAID."

Enormous are the encroachments made by these law-makers and law-enforcers. At first, they were simply "*conservators of the peace,*" and they were elected by the people too. They were to come to the aid of the Sheriff in the putting down of riots or the like. They afterwards derived their authority from the King; but, still, they were only *assigned to keep the peace.* Nobody in those days ever thought of letting them try and sentence people. By degrees they got to be appointed to enforce slight penalties. From these, they have come to the enforcement of heavier penalties. By-and-by, they were empowered to pass sentences of great weight; and now, they have almost completely tripped up the heels of the Judges. The Quarter Sessions has become, in point of magnitude and of interest, the rival of the Assizes. The common people are a thousand times more in awe of a Parson Magistrate than they are of one of the Judges. Every thing seems hastening on to produce that state of judicial confusion which always terminates in something approaching to an overthrow of the government. It is perfectly shocking to hear the language of the common people; I mean their general

talk, with respect to every thing connected with the administration of the laws.

Let me come back again, for a few minutes, to the subject of fees and penalties. I am not supposing that the Members of the two Houses of Parliament, or, indeed, any of them, can contemplate the Justice of Peace fees as a source of profit. I am not supposing that any of them would be base enough to sack the half-penalties that would come into their hands. But, it is not to be denied, that here is a body of men, who are Law-makers and Justices of the Peace at the same time; and who, in their capacity of Law-makers, pass laws to give themselves, as Justices of the Peace, great numbers of fees, and to put into their hands large sums of money, under the name of half-penalties! Let the like of this be found, in any other country upon earth, if a fire-shovel Justice can find it. This it is, perhaps, after all, that makes this **THING** the "envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world." According to the constitution of the general Government of the United States of America, no man who is a Member of the Congress, when an office is created by any Act, can, for a certain number of years after-

wards, *fill that office*. That is to say, law-makers shall not be tempted to enact offices and benefices, in order that they themselves may enjoy them. Not thus with our Lord JOHNS and Lord WILLIAMS, whose measures have brought the Irish people to eat *manure*; not so with our pretty Gentlemen. They can sit and vote for offices, fees and emoluments, and all sorts of good things, and immediately afterwards enjoy them. Let them enjoy them; but, let them not enjoy them without a clear understanding amongst the people at large how the matter stands.

But, now, before I conclude, let me ask what ought to be done in this case, when the Parliament shall meet again? I still stick to the money, mind. I regard the money as the great article; and I think more of the half-penalties than I do of the fees. In the course of the year there is more money collected in half-penalties, perhaps, than would pay the revenue of the great big kingdom of Hanover. I should think several hundred thousand pounds collected in half-penalties. This is not a thing to be left to mere chance. We do not trust our own fathers and brothers in this sort of way. We keep an account against them, at any rate. But, in this case, there

is no account at all. If the great "UNPAID" pay over the penalties to the parish, to the King, to the road, or what not, it is a perfectly voluntary act. They must all be more honest and more virtuous than any of the rest of mankind. The money is to be paid over to the parish, to the road, to the King: what are these? They are all great rich things. Who is the Justice to pay the money to? Those to whom he pays it, may, perhaps, not give it to the road, or the parish, or the King. In short, is there a man of common sense who does not see that even for the credit of the country some remedy ought to be applied to this?

I am afraid that sweet-looking SUMNER will be angry with me; but I cannot help suggesting a mode of checking the "UNPAID;" or, rather, of giving a hint or two for the *certain paying over of these half-penalties*. If I had my will, I would take away all half-penalties, and the whole penalty should go to the informer: the other mode has not common sense in it: it seems to have arisen from the hatchings of an addled head. The alteration would be accomplished by one very short Act of Parliament, merely to say that all penalties now ordered to be divided should go to the informer.

Now, sweet DADDY SUMNER, thou Grand Papa of all sweet Justices of the Peace; thou most lovely-spoken as well as lovely-looking man; I am pretty sure that you will suspect, that I shall suspect, that if the half-penalties were not lodged with the Justices of the Peace, "Gentlemen" would not be so eager to get "*into the Commission!*" Come, come, Daddy SUMNER, none of your suspicions about my suspectings. I suspect no such thing, Daddy SUMNER. I do not think that the half-penalties have any weight at all with the "UNPAID Gentlemen." I look upon you all, as a set of the most honest, honourable, high-minded men in the world, that would scorn to wring fives and ten shillings from poor starving creatures, and sack them, bag them, for the purpose of helping you to buy decent clothes and to keep up your carriages. I think you most pure, and most lofty-minded men, that would scorn to rob the King while you have his commission in your pocket. I do, indeed, SUMNER. I will not swear it, because I cannot do that without taking the Lord's name in vain, but, *upon my soul*, I do, SUMNER, and now I hope you will believe me!

However, honest as I think you

to be—all honourable men, as I presume that you are, I would have a *check* upon you, if the division of penalties be to continue. Do not be angry, now, sweet SUMNER. Our celebrated Government is, you know, called a "Government of checks and balances." We have, indeed, just seen what a pretty checking thing it is. However, it has *auditors* of accounts. It has certain modes of making people account for receipts and expenditures. When the Whigs had the meanness to come into power with the GRENVILLES, old GRENVILLE, brother of the famous sinecure Duke, came in along with them; and they had the baseness to suffer him to keep his office of Auditor of the Exchequer, while he held that of the First Lord of the Treasury; the business of the former office being that of checking the accounts of the latter. So, here he was, *auditor of his own accounts*. This, you will say, is a good precedent for the gentlemen that are "UNPAID." With your leave, however, Daddy SUMNER, I shall suggest a mode of checking the accounts of half-penalties. The informations and convictions before the Magistrates might go on as they do now; but every penalty that was paid, should be *paid into the hands of the*

Clerk of the Peace, who should pay to the informer what was awarded by the law, and should keep the rest. At the end of the year he should transmit the money to the Treasury, to the Parishes, and to the Roads, stating, in his account to each, what Justice or Justices the convictions had taken place before, and for what offence each conviction was. Each Justice, on his part, should, at the end of the year, transmit to the Treasury, to the Roads, and to the Parishes, an account of the several convictions of which they respectively, were to receive the half penalties: besides which, each Justice of the Peace should make an annual return of all his convictions, and lodge that return, properly attested, in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace, for the purpose of being examined by the public. The Clerk of the Peace should be compelled to make a general annual account of all convictions, with all the fees, so that that might be examined by the public, upon paying the proper fees. Come, come, Daddy SUMNER, do not you suspect me of thinking that we should thus *thin the numbers* of our "*unpaid gentlemen*." Good, good, "*unpaid gentlemen*," they would like to be in the commission the better for this, I dare say; be-

cause it would make all so square and so regular, and because they would have nothing to do in the handling of the *dirty money*, which, to "unpaid gentlemen," must be so very irksome a thing.

At any rate, something must be done, upon this subject. The sums of money collected are now so large, that there must be some control. There is something like control in every other department. The Judges give an account of the fines which they impose. They are not, indeed, collected by them, but by responsible officers. It is the same with regard to the Police Magistrates. The mayors and aldermen of cities and boroughs, have regular and responsible officers for this business. It is the "unpaid" only, that appears to be without check or control; and this will not, I trust, be the case, this day twelve months.

W.M. COBBETT.

BLUE AND BUFF
AND THE
THRASHED
HISTORIAN JAMES.

IN the Register of the 10th of April last, I gave an account of the Knight, Sir JOHN PHILLIMORE,

going to the house of one JAMES, who has been publishing what he calls the Naval History of Great Britain. Here, in his own house, PHILLIMORE beat the unfortunate historian, because he had not spoken of him so well as PHILLIMORE could have wished. Having thrashed him heartily, he went away. JAMES brought him to the Police Office, at Union Square, where one of the Magistrates, a Mr. CHAMBERS, gave the historian a pretty smart lecture, and expressed his hope that he would *make copious corrections in his book*. However, the gallant Knight, one of those gallant Knights who sprang up out of the war of eight hundred millions, was compelled to give bail to appear at the Quarter Sessions.

Now, I was quite satisfied that this historian would take this beating as quietly as a sack; that he never would bring the Blue and Buff Knight of the War of eight hundred millions *to trial*: I was sure he would not bring him to trial; or, if he did, I was sure that it would be done in a way, not to wound the *exquisitely fine* feelings of Blue and Buff; feelings, indeed, a little blunted by the repeated and severe drubbings inflicted by the Yankees; but still, *exquisitely fine*. Those

Yankee drubbings were of great service to us, the unfortunate commons of this country, for, before that, the feelings of Blue and Buff were as tender as a boil upon your skin. You could not speak, nor, indeed whisper, with safety, if your subject were any thing relating to great, big, Blue and Buff.

The Yankee drubbings have blunted the feelings; but still I knew they were too tender for the beaten historian to bring a Blue and Buff Knight to *trial*, and to have a lawyer (if he could get one,) to speak in a just way of the conduct of this Blue and Buff.

Being of this opinion, I said, in Register of 10th of April, page 77: "It is vain, I dare say, to call upon this Naval Historian to make a proper stand upon this occasion." In page 88 of the same Register, I said: "As to Mr. JAMES, we shall see him, I dare say, HUSHING THE MATTER UP; for, mind, if he do not do that, he does not sell his book. All these military and naval things, are bought by the Army and Navy. Men of sense know what fulsome, lying rubbish it is, and no more think of putting it in their libraries than they would think of putting there, JOSHUA

"WATSON's, or COLLINS's Religious Tracts." Now, then, for an accomplished prophecy. I take the following report from the Morning Chronicle of the 25th of August. The beaten historian traversed the indictment from the Sessions to the Assizes, and the case came on last Monday, at Guildford. Here is the account of what took place. Here is all the pretty twattle, and well worthy it is of the attention of the reader.

The King v. Sir John Phillimore and Lieut. Andrew Drew.

"THIS was an indictment against the defendants for an outrageous assault upon Mr. Richard James, author of the 'Naval History of Great Britain.' The peculiar circumstances of this case, which have already been fully before the public, excited considerable interest, and its discussion was expected to afford some amusement; but as the hour of trial approached, A NEGOTIATION TOOK PLACE, between the Counsel on both sides, which ended in an ARRANGEMENT, that the Defendants should submit to a verdict of guilty, and pay all the costs of the prosecution.

"A Jury was now sworn, and

" Mr. ADOLPHUS, who was Counsel for the prosecution, informed the Court of the arrangement above mentioned, and that Mr. Bolland, who was Counsel for the defendants, was instructed to consent, on behalf of his clients, to a verdict of Guilty.

" Mr. BOLLAND rose, and informed the Learned Judge that he was so instructed, and accordingly *a verdict of Guilty was recorded.*"

And this is the way that England's famous historian defends the honour of his back and his breech! He was, I believe, kicked as well as thrashed, and he makes an "*arrangement*"! And he lets the parties off without any punishment whatever, and without endeavouring to obtain any punishment for them. Is not this a pretty fellow to write history? and the history of his own times, too? What are you to expect of such a man, but absolute subservience to the will of those who are to support him? It appears from statements of his own, that the Admiralty have favoured him and assisted him, and that the *Duke of Clarence has given him a written certificate of approbation of the book!* What can I want more than this? What man in his senses

would give a penny for fifty volumes of such rubbish as this history must be? But, mark this: the history is about the Actions of Blue and Buff; and we have now before us the proof that Blue and Buff can go and *trash the historian with impunity!* Pretty history, indeed, this, and this JAMES is a likely fellow to be believed, when he puts his bare word against the American Official Reports.

This affair has ended just as I expected. I was very sure that the unfortunate, the beaten, the thrashed and cuffed historian, would not bring the floggers to justice. It was clear to me that if he did his duty here, he was done up as a bookmaker. His base lying rubbish is bought by Blue and Buff, and by their mothers and sisters, and old maiden aunts, who are so delighted to see something about the *heroic deeds* of their sons, brothers, and nephews, or grandchildren. The nasty dull lying stuff is bought by nobody else. And, if you look into the fellow's book, you will see that he contrives to mention as *many names as possible*, when he is distributing those praises, which he knows will so delight the ladies, when they are reading about the "*Gallant Tar*" who belongs to their family, and whom they look

at as the source of a Peerage, at least. This is the sort of book that has been made by this nasty fulsome fellow. It is the most lying book that I ever read since I was born. The author has racked his very soul, one would imagine, to discover the means of plastering over the conduct of Blue and Buff, in cases where plastering was necessary. And, yet, Blue and Buff was not satisfied; and it thrashes him like a sack; whips him like a very dog; and he suffers the parties to slip off; he negotiates with the parties, or, rather, the *counsel* carry on a negotiation; for it does not appear that the Knight who flogged him would have any conversation with him. He does not obtain even an acknowledgment of *error*. He obtains no satisfaction at all. Such, Blue and Buff, is your historian; liable to be flogged at your pleasure, pretty nearly as much as any of your sailors before the mast. I have already made two prophe-sying quotations from the Register, relative to this matter: let me take another. It is from Register of 24 April page 193: "We shall see, I dare say, that Mr. JAMES would, by no means, traverse his complaint to the Court of King's Bench, and put it in the hands of a man that will not cringe to

" *Blue and Buff*. We shall see, " I think, an amiable sort of *apology on both sides*; the noble " Captain paying perhaps, the " expenses, and Mr. James keep- " ing, in the way of compensation, " the marks of the stick on his " shoulders."

How very nearly to the thing, in every point! There, Mr. JAMES, take that, and still think yourself an historian. Sell your book, my good man, to Blue and Buff and their female relations. In your base book, you thought proper to abuse me, who had never heard of you, till the other day, and who never saw your book till you sent it me. Sell your book, I say, to Blue and Buff, and their pension or parson-spawned cousins. Sell your book; be stuffed and be clothed with the proceeds; be commanded to *cancel* to-day what you wrote yesterday; be praised and recommended by the Duke of Clarence; be caned by Captain Phillimore; be horsewhipped, be cudgelled, be kicked and be cuffed and be —— !

STRAW BONNETS.

THE following extracts from the new Edition of COTTAGE ECONOMY, now in the press,

will shew the Public the state of this concern.

223. In the last edition, this closing part of the work, relating to the Straw Plat, was not presented to the public, as a thing which admitted of no alteration; but, on the contrary, it was presented to the public with the following concluding remark:—"In conclusion, I have to observe, that I, by no means, send forth this essay as containing opinions and instructions that are to undergo no alteration. I am, indeed, endeavouring to teach others; but I am myself only a learner. Experience will, doubtless, make me much more perfect in a knowledge of the several parts of the subject; and the fruit of this experience I shall be careful to communicate to the public." I now proceed to make good this promise. Experience has proved, that very beautiful and very fine plat can be made of the straw of divers kinds of grass. But, the most ample experience has also proved to us, that it is to the straw of wheat that we are to look for a manufacture to supplant the Leghorn. This was mentioned as a strong suspicion in my former edition of this work. And I urged my readers to sow wheat for the purpose. The fact is now proved beyond all contradiction, that the straw of wheat or rye, but particularly of wheat, is the straw for this purpose. Finer plat may be made from the straw of grass than can possibly be made from the straw of wheat or rye; but the grass plat is, all of it, more or less brittle; and none of it has the beautiful and uniform colour

of the straw of wheat. Since the last edition of this work, I have received packets of the straw from Tuscany: all of wheat; and, indeed, I am convinced that no other straw is any thing like so well calculated for the purpose. Wheat straw bleaches better than any other. It has that fine, pale, golden colour which no other straw has; it is much more simple, more pliant than any other straw; and, in short, this is the material. I did not urge in vain. A good quantity of wheat was sowed for this purpose. A great deal of it has been well harvested; and, I have the pleasure to know that several hundreds of persons are now employed in the platting of this straw. One more year; one more crop of wheat; and another Leghorn bonnet will never be imported into England. Some great errors have been committed in the sowing of the wheat, and in the cutting of it. I shall now, therefore, availing myself of the experience which I have gained, offer to the public some observations on the *sort of wheat* to be sown for this purpose; on the *season for sowing*; on the *land* to be used for the purpose; on the *quantity of seed* and the *manner of sowing*; on the *season for cutting*; on the *manner of cutting, bleaching, and housing*; on the *platting*; on the *knitting*; and on the *pressing*.

224. The SORT OF WHEAT. The Leghorn plat is all made of the straw of the spring wheat. This spring wheat is so called by us, because it is sown in the spring, at the same time that barley is sown. The botanical name of it is, *TRITICUM*

CESTIVUM. It is a small-grained, bearded wheat. It has very fine straw; but experience has convinced me, that the little brown-grained winter wheat is just as good for the purpose. In short, any wheat will do. I have now in my possession specimens of plat made of both winter and spring wheat, and I see no difference at all. I am decidedly of opinion that the winter wheat is as good as the spring wheat for the purpose. I have plat, and I have straw both now before me, and the above is the result of my experience.

225. THE LAND PROPER FOR THE GROWING OF WHEAT. The object is to have the straw as *small* as we can get it. The land must not, therefore, be too rich; yet, it ought not to be *very poor*. If it be, you get the straw of no length. I saw an acre this year, as beautiful as possible, sown upon a light loam, which bore last year a fine crop of potatoes. The land ought to be perfectly clean, at any rate; so that, when the crop is taken off, the wheat straw may not be mixed with weeds and grass.

226. SEASON FOR SOWING. This will be more conveniently stated in paragraph 228.

227. QUANTITY OF SEED AND MANNER OF SOWING. When first this subject was started in 1821, I said, in the Register, that I would engage to grow as fine straw in England as the Italians could grow. I recommended then, as a first guess, fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre. Since that, reflection told

me that that was not quite enough. I, therefore, recommended *twenty* bushels to the acre. Upon the beautiful acre which I have mentioned above, eighteen bushels, I am told, were sowed; fine and beautiful as it was, I think it would have been better if it had had twenty bushels; twenty bushels, therefore, is what, I recommend. You must sow broadcast, of course, and you must take great pains to cover the seed well. It must be a good evenhanded seedsman, and there must be very nice covering.

228. SEASON FOR CUTTING. Now, mind, it is fit to cut in just about one week *after the bloom has dropped*. If you examine the ear at that time, you will find the grain just beginning to be formed, and that is precisely the time to cut the wheat. The straw has then got its full substance in it. But, I must now point out a very material thing. It is by no means desirable to have *all* your wheat *fit to cut at the same time*. It is a great misfortune, indeed, so to have it. If fit to cut altogether, it ought to be cut all at the same time; for, supposing you to have an acre, it will require a fortnight or three weeks to cut it and bleach it, unless you have a very great number of hands, and very great vessels to prepare water in. Therefore, if I were to have an acre of wheat for this purpose, and were to sow all spring wheat, I would sow a twelfth part of the acre every week, from the first week in March to the last week in May. If I relied partly upon winter wheat, I would sow some every month, from the latter end of September to March. If I employed the two sorts of wheat;

or, indeed, if I employed only the spring wheat, the **TRITICUM CESTIVUM**, I should have some wheat fit to cut in June, and some not fit to cut till September. I should be sure to have a fair chance as to the weather. And, in short, it would be next to impossible for me to fail of securing a considerable part of my crop. I beg the reader's particular attention to the contents of this paragraph.

229. MANNER OF CUTTING THE WHEAT. It is cut by a little reap-hook, close to the ground as possible. It is then tied in little sheaves, with two pieces of string, one near the butt and the other about half way up. This little bundle or sheaf ought to be six inches through at the butt, and no more. It ought not to be tied too tightly, lest the scalding should not be perfect.

230. MANNER OF BLEACHING. The little sheaves, mentioned in the last paragraph, are carried to a brewing mash, vat, or other tub. You must not put them into the tub in too large a quantity, lest the water get chilled before it get to the bottom. Pour on scalding water till you cover the whole of the little sheaves, and let the water be a foot above the top sheaves. When the sheaves have remained thus a full quarter of an hour, take them out with a prong, lay them in a clothes-basket, or upon a hurdle, and carry them to the ground where the bleaching is to be finished. This should be, if possible, a piece of grass land, where the grass is very short. Take the sheaves, and lay some of them along in a row. Untie them, and lay the straw

along in that row as thin as it can possibly be laid. If it were possible, no one straw ought to have another lying upon it, or across it. If the sun be clear, it will require to lie twenty-four hours thus, then to be turned, and lie twenty-four hours on the other side. If the sun be not very clear, it must lie longer. But, the numerous sowings which I have mentioned, will afford you so many chances; so many opportunities of having fine weather; that the risk about weather would necessarily be very small. If wet weather should come, and if your straw remain out in it any length of time, it will be spoiled; but, according to the mode of sowing above pointed out, you really could stand very little chance of losing straw by bad weather. If you had some straw out bleaching, and the weather were to appear suddenly to be about to change, the quantity that you would have out would not be large enough to prevent you from putting it under cover, and keeping it there till the weather changed.

231. HOUSING THE STRAW. When your straw is nicely bleached, gather it up, and, with the same strings that you used to tie it when green, tie it up again into little sheaves. Put it by in some room, where there is no *damp*, and where mice and rats are not suffered to inhabit. Here it is, always ready for use, and it will keep, I dare say, four or five years very well.

232. THE PLATTING. This is now so well understood, that nothing need be said about the manner of doing the work. But,

much might be said about the measures to be pursued by land-owners, by parish officers, by farmers, and, more especially, by gentlemen and ladies of sense, public spirit, and benevolence of disposition. The thing will be done; the manufacture will spread itself all over this kingdom; but, the exertions of those whom I have here pointed out, might hasten the period of its being brought to perfection. And I beg such gentlemen and ladies to reflect on the vast importance of such manufactory, which it is impossible to cause to produce any thing but good. One of the great misfortunes of England at this day is, that the land has had *taken away from it, those employments for its women and children, which were so necessary to the well-being of the agricultural labourer.* The spinning, the carding, the reeling, the knitting: these have been all taken away from the land, and given to the Lords of the Loom, the haughty lords of bands of abject slaves. But let the landholder mark how the change has operated to produce his ruin. He must have the labouring MAN and the labouring BOY; but, alas! he cannot have these, without having the man's wife, and the boy's mother, and little sisters and brothers. Even nature herself says, that he shall have the wife and the little children, or that he shall not have the man and the boy. But the Lords of the Loom, the crabbed-voiced, hard-favoured, hard-hearted, puffed-up, insolent, savage and bloody wretches of the North have, assisted by a blind and greedy Government, taken all the employment away from the agricultural women and children. This

manufactory of Straw will form one little article of employment for these persons. It sets at defiance all the hatching and scheming of all the tyrannical wretches who cause the poor little creatures to die, in their factories, heated to eighty-four degrees. There will need no inventions of WATT; none of your horse powers, nor water powers; no murdering of one set of wretches in the coal mines, to bring up the means of murdering another set of wretches in the factories, by the heat produced from those coals; none of these are wanted to carry on this manufactory. It wants no *combination laws:* none of the inventions of the hard-hearted wretches of the North.

233. THE KNITTING. Upon this subject, I have only to congratulate my readers, that there are great numbers of English women who can now knit plat together, better than those famous Jewesses, of whom we were told.

234. THE PRESSING. Bonnets and hats are pressed after they are made. I am told that a proper press costs pretty nearly a hundred pounds; but, then, that it will do a prodigious deal of business. I would recommend to our friends in the country to teach as many children as they can to make the plat. The plat will be knitted in London, and in other considerable towns, by persons to whom it will be sold. It appears to me, at least, that this will be the course that the thing will take. However, we must leave this to time: and here I conclude my observations upon a subject which is deeply interesting to myself,

and which the public, in general, deem to be of great importance.

POSTSCRIPT.—I think it right to say here, that, ever since I published the instructions for brewing by copper and by wooden utensils, the beer at *my own house* has always been brewed precisely agreeably to the instructions contained in this book ; and I have to add, that I never have had such good beer in my house in all my lifetime, as since I have followed that mode of brewing. My table beer, as well as my ale, is always as clear as wine. I have had hundreds and hundreds of quarters of malt brewed into beer in my house. My people could always make it strong enough, and sweet enough ; but never, except by accident, could they make it **CLEAR**. Now I never have any that is not clear. And yet, my utensils are all very small ; and my brewers are sometimes one labouring man and sometimes another. A man wants showing how to brew the first time. I should suppose that we use, in my house, about seven hundred gallons of bear every year, taking both sorts together ; and I can positively assert, that there has not been one drop of bad beer, and, indeed, none which has not been most excellent, in my house, during the last two years, I think it is, since I begun using the utensils, and in the manner named in this book.

Here, in the new Edition, above mentioned, follows full information upon all these subjects. The whole matter is now well understood by me ; and I have here communicated that knowledge to the public.

COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR ; or,
Plain Instructions for the Learning of French. Price Five Shillings.

All that I shall ask of the Public is, that those who are expending, or have been expending, money, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the French Language, for themselves, or for their children : all I ask is, that these persons will first *read steadily through* all that they find in the first fifty pages of *any other French Grammar* ; and that they will then *read steadily through* the first fifty pages of my Grammar. If this were done by *all* such persons, there would, I am convinced, be but **ONE** French Grammar in use, in a very short time.— Any person, who has never studied French at all, will be able, by such reading, to form a competent judgment. He will find, that, from other Grammars, he can, by such reading, get *no knowledge at all* of the matter ; while, from mine, he will get at *some knowledge* of it. Those, who understand the subject, I request to compare what they find in my Grammar on those difficult parts, the **IMPERSONALS**, the **TWO PAST TIMES OF THE VERBS**, and the **PARTICIPLES** : I request them to compare these parts of my Grammar with what they find, as to the same matters, in *any other Grammar*.

Wm. COBBETT.

TIMBER TREES AND UNDERWOOD.

I HAVE all my lifetime wanted to possess a book which should give me all the information necessary relative to Timber Trees and Underwood ; a book that should take me gently by the hand, and talk to me thus : " Now, mind, COBBETT, " this tree (taking the trees one by one) grows to such a height, and to such a size ; the wood is of such a quality, and is put to such and such uses ; the seed of this tree grows thus and thus ; this is the shape of it ; it is ripe at such a time of the year ; it must be gathered thus ; it must be preserved thus ; it must be sown in this manner, and at such and such seasons ; the young plants must be treated thus ; and when fit to plant out, they must be planted in this manner, and in such and such sorts of ground ; and the ground must be thus prepared. As the trees grow they must be pruned in such and such a manner. When the Timber or Underwood arrives at perfection, such and such is the way to go to work to cut it down, and to dispose of it." I have all my life wanted a book to talk to me in this sort of way, but I have never yet found one. I have found one book to treat of one part of the matter, another to treat of another part of the matter, another of another part, and so on ; so that, it requires a whole parcel of books to come at any thing like a competent knowledge relative to Trees and Underwood. As I

have gone along for the last twenty years or thereabouts, I have been making notes, which were destined to become a book. That book I am now arranging for the press under the following title ; and, I flatter myself that it will be found to be a book of great utility to all owners or planters of Woodlands :

THE WOODLANDS ;

Or, a Treatise on the Preparing of Ground for Planting, on the Planting, the Cultivating, the Pruning, and the Cutting Down, of Timber Trees and Underwoods ; describing the usual size, the nature and uses of each Tree, the Seed of each, the time and manner of Collecting, the manner of Preserving and of Sowing the Seed, and also the manner of Managing the Young Plants until fit to plant out ; the Trees being arranged in Alphabetical order, and the List of them, containing those of America, as well as those of England, or already introduced into England, and the English, French, and Botanical Name being prefixed to each Tree.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BYRNE.

	£. s. d.
Homo - - - - -	1 0 0
Mr. Wright - - - - -	1 0 0
Mr. Francis Cousins -	0 5 0
A. D. M. - - - - -	1 0 0

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 21st August.

	<i>Per Quarter.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat.....	58	0	
Rye	41	4	
Barley	32	1	
Oats	23	11	
Beans	35	3	
Peas	36	7	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 21st August.

<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat..	8,252	for 25,210	15	0 Average, 61 1
Barley....	180....	296	2	9.....32 10
Oats....	5,955....	7,885	9	4.....26 5
Rye	—	—	—	—
Beans ..	460.....	824	10	9.....35 10
Peas....	131....	240	2	0.....36 7

Friday, August 27.—There has been a large supply of Wheat and Flour this week, and the trade for the former article is declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter from the terms of Monday. Of Barley, Beans, and Peas the supplies are short, and prices unaltered. The Oat market is composed chiefly of foreign samples from granary, and this article is 1s. per quarter lower than Monday, but the trade is more lively than on Wednesday.

Monday, Aug. 30.—There was a very large arrival of Wheat and Flour last week, but not much of any other article. This morning there are only moderate quantities of Corn fresh in from any part. A few samples of new Essex and Kentish Wheat have appeared to-day, which are only middling in quality, and they have obtained from 58s. to 62s. per quarter. The weather continues remarkably fine, and having a large quantity of Wheat left over from last week, the trade has been excessively dull to-day, and prices have declined 3s. to 4s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'nnight, and ordinary samples are unsaleable even at 5s. per quarter reduction.

Barley is very dull, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than last Monday. Beans and Peas are scarce at present, and prices nearly nominal. Our Oat market consists of nearly all foreign Oats in granary here, and the prices are reported 1s. per quarter lower than last Monday, but there is a tolerably free trade at this reduction. There is no alteration in Flour.

<i>Price on board Ship as under.</i>	
Wheat, red, (old)	—s. to —s.
— white, (old).....	—s. — —s.
— red	38s. — 44s.
— fine	45s. — 52s.
— superfine.....	56s. — 60s.
— white	43s. — 46s.
— fine	48s. — 55s.
— superfine.....	62s. — 66s.
Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds	50s. — 55s.
— North Country ..	46s. — 50s.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From August 23 to August 28, both inclusive.**

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....
Aldbro'	1279	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arundel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	290
Dundee	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Colchester } Essex	934	.....	207	22	119	1185
Harwich	1660	15	511	.....	52	553
Leigh	643	.....	.....	.....	73	.....
Maldon	1721	.....	.....	15	168	2088
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	100
Ipswich	986	80	1315	.....	45	801
Inverness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent	1536	.....	.....	64	233	1295
Leith .....	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....
Louth .....	.....	90	.....	300	.....	.....
Lynn	280	.....	.....	228	.....	.....
Newhaven .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold	849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Wells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Woodbridge	1432	.....	.....	.....	.....	369
Yarmouth	912	96	335	.....	80	4410
Cork .....	.....	55	.....	450	.....	.....
Galway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sligo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wexford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	95	.....	.....	1145	.....	9205
Total	12427	336	2368	2538	780	1161 9205

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, 12 ; Pease, 400 ; Tares, 12 ; Linseed, 6940 ; Rapeseed, 1358 ;
Brank, 15 ; Mustard, — ; Hemp, — ; and Seeds, 138 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended Aug. 21.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat .. 41,296	Oats 24,866
Rye 45	Beans.... 1,680
Barley .. 1,797	Peas..... 281

Monday, Aug. 30.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1725 firkins of Butter, and 160 bales of Bacon: and from foreign ports 11,880 casks of Butter.

City, 1st September, 1824.

BACON.

Very little being sold retail; but in the wholesale market the holders are expecting higher prices.—Landed, 54s. to 56s.

BUTTER.

The hot weather and the plentiful supply of foreign butter, have prevented the prices of Irish from going higher at present.—On board: Carlow, 79s. to 81s.—Waterford, 76s. to 78s.—Landed: Carlow, 82s. to 84s.—Waterford, 78s. to 80s.—Dutch, best, 82s. to 84s.; inferiors, 70s. to 78s.; a good deal of the latter kind.

CHEESE.

Prices of old continue about the same as last week. New is becoming more plentiful; and if the quantity at the ensuing Reading Fair

should be equal to the general expectation, prices must be low, or the London Cheesemongers will not venture to buy.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*ld.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 30.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef.....	3	6 to 4
Mutton.....	3	6 — 4
Veal.....	4	6 — 5
Pork.....	4	2 — 5
Lamb.....	4	6 — 5
Beasts ...	3,089	Sheep ... 25,390
Calves....	300	Pigs..... 210

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef.....	3	0 to 3
Mutton.....	3	4 — 4
Veal.....	3	4 — 5
Pork.....	3	8 — 5
Lamb.....	4	0 — 5

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef.....	2	6 to 3
Mutton.....	3	4 — 4
Veal.....	3	4 — 5
Pork.....	4	0 — 5
Lamb.....	3	4 — 5

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Cwt..

Ware.....	3	6	to	4	6
Middlings..	2	0	—	2	3
Chats	0	0	—	0	0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£3	10	to	4	0
Middlings ..	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 60s. to 105s.

Straw .. 44s. to 54s.

Clover .. 80s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay.....80s. to 110s.

Straw...52s. to 60s.

Clover .. 84s. to 110s.

Whitechapel. Hay .. 80s. to 110s.

Straw. 45s. to 56s.

Clover 100s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.					
	s. to s. d.									
Aylesbury	48	60 0	33	35 0	25	28 0	36	38 0	0	0 0
Banbury.....	53	56 0	34	28 0	25	27 6	36	44 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke	54	61 0	30	35 0	23	25 0	40	45 0	0	0 0
Bridport.....	52	60 0	28	30 0	23	27 0	40	42 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	52	68 0	30	38 0	23	28 0	30	34 0	30	34 0
Derby.....	56	64 0	32	34 0	25	30 0	42	46 0	0	0 0
Devizes.....	46	70 0	31	32 6	26	31 0	44	48 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	42	66 0	27	30 0	25	31 0	40	44 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	60	72 0	28	33 0	18	24 0	48	0 0	0	0 0
Guildford.....	52	70 0	34	38 0	22	30 0	38	44 0	38	40 0
Henley	50	72 0	33	36 0	24	30 0	39	42 0	42	0 0
Horncastle.....	52	57 0	28	30 0	16	20 0	30	33 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	46	66 0	30	35 0	25	31 0	38	44 0	34	44 0
Lewes	56	64 0	0	0 0	27	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Lynn	40	56 0	28	34 0	18	20 0	35	36 0	0	0 0
Newbury	39	70 0	32	33 0	25	31 0	40	44 0	40	0 0
Newcastle	50	68 0	27	31 0	25	31 0	38	42 0	38	44 0
Northampton....	56	59 0	34	37 0	22	26 0	40	42 0	0	0 0
Nottingham ...	57	0 0	33	0 0	25	0 0	38	0 0	0	0 0
Reading	50	69 0	0	0 0	21	28 0	40	44 0	36	42 0
Stamford.....	47	58 0	32	33 0	18	20 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Swansea	63	0 0	36	0 0	25	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro	58	0 0	36	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge	48	72 0	33	38 0	21	29 0	37	42 0	42	0 0
Warminster.....	42	63 0	26	36 0	25	28 0	50	52 0	0	0 0
Winchester.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Yarmouth.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Dalkeith*	25	32 6	23	27 0	20	25 0	19	21 6	20	22 6
Haddington*.....	21	31 6	20	25 6	19	24 0	16	20 0	16	20 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—The weather during the past week having been somewhat unsettled, although hitherto favourable for harvest, there was a fair demand for Wheat and Flour at late prices. And this day's market being tolerable well attended, the finest qualities of Wheat maintained their former value; but on the other descriptions a decline of 3d. per 70lbs. was submitted to. Some sales of foreign Oats were made to-day, at about 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d. per 45 lbs., but in old Irish Oats very little business was done, although they were 1d. per bushel lower. A few parcels of new Oats of good quality, which have arrived here from Ireland, brought 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. per 45 lbs. Other articles of the trade might have been bought this day at somewhat reduced prices.

Imported into Liverpool from the 17th to the 23d August 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 308; Barley, 325; Oats, 95; Beans, 121; and Peas, 4 quarters. Flour, 382 sacks, of 280 lbs. American Flour, 4,190 barrels.

Norwich, Aug. 28.—Several samples of New Wheat appeared here to-day, and from the fineness of the quality it fetched nearly as good a price as the Old.—Wheat 43s. to 53s.; Barley 27s. to 32s.; and Oats, 22s. to 27s. per quarter. In some parts of the county, there is a great complaint of the Wheat being very smutty.

Bristol, Aug. 28.—The sales of Corn, &c. at this place are very few, and the prices annexed may be considered nearly right:—Best Wheat, from 7s. to 7s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 6s. 6s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 28s. to 48s. per bag.

Birmingham, Aug. 26.—Weather remarkably fine. Market small, and so little business done that prices were nearly nominal.

Ipswich, Aug. 28.—We had scarcely any Grain at market to-day, the farmers being busily engaged in the harvest. Some samples of new Wheat appeared, which were very fine, others pretty good, and some not in good condition. Prices are but nominal.

Boston, Aug. 25.—We had at this day's market but a very small supply of samples of Grain shewn to us, and Oats have declined from 2s. to 3s. per quarter less than last week, which is occasioned on account of the Ports having opened. Wheat we had very few samples shewn, and likewise have settled from 1s. to 2s. per quarter less since last week's prices, and sellers were willing to let them go at that price: as for Barley, Beans, and Rye, we had none shewn to-day. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 54s. to 58s.; Oats, 17s. to 20s.

Wakefield, Aug. 27.—The arrivals of Wheat this week are pretty considerable, but limited of other descriptions of Grain. The sale of Wheat has been dull; the best qualities must be noted 2s. per quarter below the rates of this day se'nnight, and to quite middling descriptions a further reduction must be submitted to. Oats and Shelling come sparingly to hand; prices much the same as last week, and the demand fully equal to the supply. No alteration in Beans or Malt. Rapeseed as last noted.—Wheat, new and old, 46s. to 64s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 36s. to 44s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 12d. to 13d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 33s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 37s. to 39s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 44s. to 46s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

Malton, Aug. 28.—Owing to the ports opening for Oats, makes our market very dull, and little done in the Corn trade here. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 60s. per quarter, five stone per bushe! Barley, 32s. to 35s. per qr. Oats, 10½d. to 11d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 21, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
London*	61 11	31 8	27 8
Essex	60 7	34 2	26 11
Kent	61 6	36 1	26 7
Sussex	58 10	33 0	26 0
Suffolk	52 10	30 3	25 3
Cambridgeshire	53 0	31 0	21 5
Norfolk	52 10	29 8	25 1
Lincolnshire	56 10	0 0	23 8
Yorkshire	57 2	27 0	20 3
Durham	64 10	38 0	29 0
Northumberland	55 10	37 8	27 4
Cumberland	52 2	32 9	30 6
Westmoreland	53 11	41 0	29 7
Lancashire	56 3	0 0	26 2
Cheshire	60 9	0 0	23 4
Gloucestershire	60 8	32 6	27 1
Somersetshire	62 5	32 0	24 4
Monmouthshire	61 4	39 7	0 0
Devonshire	62 4	33 8	23 1
Cornwall	54 3	35 0	25 11
Dorsetshire	58 2	30 3	0 0
Hampshire	56 10	32 0	24 9
North Wales	66 8	43 5	27 4
South Wales	59 8	36 2	24 10

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Aug. 28.—There was a great supply of lean and half-fatted Beasts at market to-day, the former fetching 4s. to 4s. 6d., the latter 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; very prime fat Beef, 7s. 6d. Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per stone of 14 lbs; Lambs, 18s. to 26s. per head.

Horncastle, Aug. 28.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Aug. 26.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

Malton, Aug. 28.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 5½d.; and Veal, 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13d. to 15d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 40s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 7s. 6d.; Hams, 8s. to 9s. 6d. per stone.

At Morpeth market, on Wednesday, there was a good many Cattle, and a full market of Sheep and Lambs, which met with dull sale; prices much the same.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 8d.; and Lamb, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offals.

Skipton Cattle Market, Aug. 24.—We had a tolerable show of fat Beasts, Sheep and Lambs; sales were rather heavy, and little alteration from last fortnight's prices.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Aug. 25.—We had a very large supply of both Beast and Sheep in our market this week: the consequence was that the business of the day proceeded very slowly, though no material alteration in prices took place. A very great number, however, went away unsold, indeed a good many were never brought into the pens. Beasts, 500; Lambs and Sheep, 9,120.

York Wool Market, August 26.—There was only a small quantity of Wool to-day, and not many buyers, but nearly all that was brought to the market, was disposed of at a little advance upon last week's prices.

HOPS.

*Maidstone, Aug. 26.—We have this week, in consequence of the fine weather, experienced a much greater improvement in the Hops than could possibly have been expected; they are growing out well, look remarkably fine, and according to present appearances, bid fair for a good crop. The general opinion now in favour of 160,000*l.* duty, and very few against it.*